

FRIDMAN, A.A.

24740. FRIDMAN, A.A. O Ytypuklykh Funktsiyakh Opredelennykh Na Mnozhestve I Funktsionalnom
gravnenii $F(x+y) = F(x) + F(y)$. Uchen. Zapiski Kazakh. Gos. Un-ta im. Kirova,
T. XII, 1949; S-21-33--Bibliogr: S-33

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

FRIDMAN, A.A., dotsent

Whittaker's method for solving equations. Uch.zap.^{HGPI} 13:
324-327 '56. (MIRA 12:8)
(Equations---Numerical solutions)

FRIDMAN, A.A. (III)

~~Some remarks on the iteration method. Uch.zap.ROPI 15:45-54
'58.~~
(Differential equations)

FRIDMAN, A.A. (III).

Possibility for ordering complex numbers. Uch.zap.RGPI 15:55-56
'58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Numbers, Complex)

FRIDMAN, A.A.

Relationship between the problem of identity and the problem
of conjugation in finite-determined groups. Trudy Mosk.mat.
ob-va 9:329-356 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Groups, Theory of)

S/020/62/147/004/008/027
B112/B186

AUTHOR: Fridman, A. A.

TITLE: Degrees of insolvability of the identity problem in finitely defined groups

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 4, 1962, 805 - 808

TEXT: The reduction of algorithmical problems by means of unlimited Post tables (cf. E. L. Post, Bull. Am. Math. Soc., 50, 284 (1944)) is investigated. The principle result is contained in the following theorem: for any degree α of insolvability a finitely defined group \mathcal{G} may be exhibited within which the problem of identity of words has the degree α of insolvability. This theorem is an answer to a question formulated by A. I. Maltsev at the IV. Congress of Mathematicians. P. S. Novikov is said to have constructed the first example of a finitely defined group involving insolvability.

PRESENTED: June 14, 1962, by P. S. Novikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1962

Card 1/1

FRIDMAN, A.A.

The curvature of space. Uspi fiz. nauk 80 no.3:439-446 J1 '63.
(MIRA 16:9)
(Cosmology)

FRIDMAN, A.A.

Possibility of a universe with a constant negative curvature of
space. Usp. fiz. nauk 80 no.3:447-452 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Cosmology)

L 48237-65 EWT(1)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/T/FCS(k) P1-4/Pac-4/Pj-4/P1-4 WR 48

ACCESSION NR: AP5014065

RU/0005/64/008/005/0222/0226 B

AUTHOR: Tanach, Valentin (Engineer); Stanciulea, Lucia (Engineer); Fridman,
Alexandru (Physicist)

ZB
TITLE: Magnetic antennas for short waves

SOURCE: Telecomunicatii, v. 8, no. 5, 1964, 222-226

TOPIC TAGS: antenna, antenna engineering, ferromagnetic material

ABSTRACT: (Author's English summary modified): After reviewing the characteristics of a new ferrite type with permivar characteristics which led to the elaboration of materials with high permittivity and low short-wave losses, the authors report the successful use of this type of ferrite in form of a rod as a replacement for the currently-used electric short-wave antenna. Orig. art. has 4 figures, 8 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: OO

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 002

JPKS

Card 1/1

TANACH, Valentin, ing.; STANCIULEA, Lucia, ing.; DAVID, Bella, ing.; COJOCARU, Zoe, ing.; FRIDMAN, Alexandru, fiz.

Achievements in the field of permivar-type ferrites and their applications. Telecommunicatii 9 no.3;80-84 Mr '65.

1. Research and Electrical Engineering Planning Institute, Bucharest (for Stanciulea, David, Fridman).

2 50032-571 EMP(6)/EPK(6)-2/EWT(6) EPP(6)/BPA(6) EWT(6) EPP(6) SWA(6)
EWT(6)-2/EPP(6)/EWT(6)/EPP(6) EWT(6) EPP(6) 157(c) 35/65/157(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5018271

UR/0236/65/000/007/0034/0040

58

58

B

AUTHOR: Brokhin, I. S.; Fridman, A. A.

TITLE: Preparation and study of certain titanium nitride-molybdenum cermets

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1965, 34-40

TOPIC TAGS: titanium nitride cermet, molybdenum containing cermet, ceraet corrosion

ABSTRACT: Optimal conditions were selected for the preparation of powdered titanium nitride by direct nitrogenation of titanium powder in a medium of purified nitrogen in a TVV-2 furnace. Titanium nitride (TiN) having a nearly stoichiometric composition was thus obtained. Optimal conditions for the preparation of dense samples of TiN cermets containing 5 - 80% Mo were also determined; the method used involved hot pressing of TiN + Mo mixtures. The microstructure and phase composition of the sintered bodies (containing 5 - 60 vol. % Mo) were investigated, and it was shown that TiN and Mo practically do not interact under the given conditions. The hardness and transverse strength of the experimental cermets containing 5 - 50 vol. % Mo were measured. Short-term (up to 2 hr.) corrosion tests in air at 900-1300°C were carried out on these cermets, and the corresponding corrosion curves were plotted (temperature dependence).

Card 1/2

L 60032-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018271

and time dependence). Compositions containing the minimum amount of molybdenum were found to have the highest resistance to sealing. "The method of preparing the samples was developed by G. A. Danilina." Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 formula and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 28Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CCDE: MM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 200P

FRJDMAN, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich (1888-1925)

[The universe as space and time] Mir kak prostranstvo i
vremia. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 109 p. (MIRA 18:7)

FRIIDMAN, A.E.

Disorders of potassium metabolism and their clinical significance.
Pediatriia no.10:80-86 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatriii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.F. Tur) Leningradskogo
pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - kand.med.nauk
Ye.P. Semenova).

(POTASSIUM—METABOLISM)

FRIDMAN, A.E.

Content of potassium and sodium in the blood serum and urine
of healthy children. Vop.ohh.nat. i det. 7 no.12:47-50 D'62.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav.-deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.F.Tur) Leningrad-
skogo pediatriceskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-kand.med.
nauk Ye.P.Semenova).

(POTASSIUM IN THE BODY) (SODIUM IN THE BODY)
(CHILDREN—MEDICAL EXAMINATION)

FEOKTISTOV, A.T., inzh.; FRIDMAN, A.G., inzh.

Intensify control of boring and blasting operations. Bezop. truda v
prom. 5 no. 5:11-12 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Mining engineering—Safety measures)

L 61024-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EXP(v)/EPA(w)-2/T/EXP(t)/EXP(k)/EXP(b)
EWA(c) Pz-6/Po-4/Pf-4/Pi-4 IJP(c) JD/HW/AT
ACCESSION NR: AR5017412 UR/0137/65/000/006/V041/V041

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 6V265

AUTHOR: Farnasov, G. A.; Filippov, A. F.; Frenkel', P. G.; Fridman, A. G.

TITLE: Experimental developments and new constructions in plasma melting apparatus

CITED SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 42, 1964, 43-46

TOPIC TAGS: plasma arc, plasma jet, arc furnace, melting furnace

TRANSLATION: A plasma arc electric melting furnace was built in the ChSSR. A plasma arc heater was the heat source. Work is being carried out in the Physico technical Institute of the AN GDR on melting of tungsten in a closed bottom crystallizer. In the experimental apparatus, a plasma jet is formed between a tapered rod shaped tungsten cathode and a water cooled pure copper anode. In the United States, Alloid (Translator's Note=Sic) Electronics Corp. has developed an electron plasma electric furnace. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 5 literature titles.

D. Kashayeva.

Cord1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1

L 61024-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5017412

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

awm
Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1"

L 26615-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5005078

S/0130/65/000/002/0020/0022

AUTHOR: Farnasov, G. A.; Filippov, A. F.; Frenkel', P. G.;
Fridman, A. G.

TITLE: Plasma in metallurgy

23

21

SOURCE: Metallurg, no. 2, 1965, 20-22

B

TOPIC TAGS: plasma furnace, plasma melting, metal melting furnace

ABSTRACT: An experimental plasma furnace with integrated mold bottom was built in East Germany in 1958 for melting tungsten wire.¹ The temperature of the plasma jet is at least 9000°C at 15-kw power. The plasma jet is 30 mm long. Another laboratory-size plasma furnace with movable mold bottom was built in Czechoslovakia. It melts 25-mm diameter ingots of low-carbon steel, pure iron, chromium, titanium and nimonic-type alloys. The surface of all ingots, except those of nimonic alloy, is smooth and bright. The iron ingots were dense and sound with a coarse-grained, homogeneous structure. Oxygen content in iron dropped from 0.15 to 0.0025% and in low-carbon steel from 0.030 to 0.0029%. Czechoslovak specialists maintain that

Card 1/2

L 26615-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005078

the high quality of produced metal fully justified the immediate development of argon-plasma furnaces. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [ND]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, MM

NO REF Sov: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3188

Card 2/2

FRIIDMAN, A.I.

Quality of coke as determined by the presence of grains above
6 mm. in the blended charge. Koks i khim. no.2:18-19 '56.
(MLRA 9:7)

1.Rutchenkovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coke)

FRIDMAN, A.I.

Automatic sampling of tar at the time of charging it into the
still and dehydrator. Koks i khim. no.3:61 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Butchenkovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coal tar--Analysis)

FRIDMAN, A.I.

Uniformity of qualitative standards for blended coal charges.
Koks i khim. no.7:11-12 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Butchenkovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coal)

Fridman, A.I.

68-6-13/19

AUTHOR: Fridman, A.I.

TITLE: Sticking of Medium Temperature Pitch (Slipayemost srednetemperaturnogo peka)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, no.6, pp. 46 - 47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Complaints about the sticking of pitch during transport were investigated. It was established that in order to prevent the sticking of pitch its temperature during discharge from the delivery tank should be maintained in the cold season not higher than 160°C and in summer not higher than 145-150°C. Softening temperature of pitch should be maintained not lower than 75°C. It is recommended changing the standards FOCT 1038-41 for the softening temperature of pitch for medium temperature pitch to 76-86°C or to 78-88°C.
There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Rutchenkovskie Coke Oven Works. (Rutchenkovskiy Koksokhimicheskiy Zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Fridman, A. I.

AB-58-C-14/21

TITLE: The Influence of Coke Porosity on Its Moisture Content
(Vliyaniye poristosti koksa na stepen' ego vlaghnosti)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation of the relationship between the porosity of coke and its moisture content are given in the table. In general the moisture content of coke decreases with decreasing proportion of small pores and vice versa.

There is one table.

ASSOCIATION: Rutchenkovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Rutchenkovo Coke Oven Works)

1. Coke--Porosity 2. Coke--Moisture content

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1

VAN-VAN-E, A.P.; FRIDMAN, A.I.

Studying geological and hydrogeological factors governing the
accumulation of gas in Noril'sk deposits. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
geol. i razv. l no.7:132 Jl '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Noril'sk region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1"

SOV/68-58-12-9/25

AUTHOR: Fridman, A.I.

TITLE: On the Determination of the Mechanical Strength of Coke
(Ob opredelenii mekhanicheskoy prochnosti koksa)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 28-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The possibility of replacing the Sundgren test requiring 410 kg sample by a similar test of a 50 kg sample was investigated. Samples of coke were simultaneously tested by the standard method (410 kg sample 15 min. rotation) and a simplified test in which a 50 kg sample was rotated for 15, 10 and 5 minutes. The results obtained are compared in the table. It was found that the results of the standard test were very close to the results of rotating a 50 kg sample for 5 minutes.

Card 1/2

SOV/68-58-12-9/25
On the Determination of the Mechanical Strength of Coke

It is therefore proposed to introduce the simplified test into routine practice, until the standard apparatus can be replaced by a smaller drum.
There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Rutchenkovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Rutchenkovo Coking Works)

Card 2/2

FRIDMAN, A. I.

Geology and geochemistry of natural gases in Urup copper
pyrite deposits (Northern Caucasus). Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.
i razv. 2 no.9:79-95 S '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Urup region (Caucasus, Northern)--Gas, Natural--Geology)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1

FRIDMAN, A.I.

Gas potential of some mineral deposits associated with igneous rocks.
Trudy MGRI 37:209-225 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Gas, Natural--Geology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1"

FRIDMAN, A.I.

Geologic conditions determining the accumulation of gas in some copper pyrite deposits in the central part of the Northern Caucasus. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 4 no.12:67-74 D '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Caucasus,Northern—Gas,Natural—Geology)
(Caucasus,Northern—Chalcopyrite)

MEKHTIYEVA, V.L.; FRIDMAN, A.I.

Results of microbiological research on the rocks and underground waters of the Urup copper pyrite deposits. Mikrobiologija 30 no.5: 946-951 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(URUP REGION--PYRITES) (WATERS, UNDERGROUND--MICROBIOLOGY)
(ROCKS--MICROBIOLOGY)

VOYTOV, G.I., inzh.; POLYANSKIY, M.N., inzh.; FRIDMAN, A.I.,
kand. geologo-miner. nauk

Nature of gas occurrences in mines of the Khibiny apatite-
nepheline deposits. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.4:
39-44 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze.
Rekomendovana kafedroy goryuchikh iskopayemykh.
(Khibiny Mountains—Mine gases)

FRIDMAN, A.I.

Using methods for the investigation of natural gases to prospect
and study the geological structure of ore deposits. Razved. i okh.
nedr 30 no.4:17-20 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.

FRIDMAN, A.I., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk

Gas content and character of the liberation of flammable gases
into mine workings of Urup copper pyrite deposits. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.8:71-75 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
Rekomendovana kafedroy goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

KRAVTSOV, A.I.; FRIDMAN, A.I.

Natural gases of ore deposits. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.5:1168-1170
D 1965. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze.
Submitted June 19, 1965.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1

SAKHOV, G.M.; FRIDMAN, A.L.

Institute helps industry. Mashinostroitel' no.10:35-36 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)
(Industrial safety)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1"

MOKHLENKO, A.P. ; FRIDMAN, A.M.

Quality of medical diagnosis and medical first aid according to data of the Mochnikov Hospital and of the emergency ward of Polyclinic No.25. Trudy ISGMI 72:154-161 '63. (MIR. 17:4)

1. Kafedra organizatsii zdravoookhraneniya (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dokteer A.P. Mokhlenko) Leningradskogo saniterno-gigienicheskogo Saitzinskogo instituta i Ob"edinennaya bol'nitsa imeni Uritskogo, Leningrad (glavnyy vrach bol'nitsy - zasluzhennyy vrach Latvийskoy SSR D.A. Shustik).

GOFMAN-ZAKHAROV, P.M., inzh.; KATS, R.M., inzh.; FRIDMAN, A.M., inzh.

Thermal field of the underground isothermal storage of liquefied
hydrocarbon gases. Nauch. zap. Ukrniiproekta no.9:130-136 '62.
(MIRA 16:7)
(Liquefied gases--Storage)

FRIDMAN, Aleksandr L'vovich; IONAS, V.A., red.

[External factors affecting fishing equipment; lectures on the course "The theory and design of commerical fishing equipment"] Vneshnie faktory, deistvuiushchie na rybovoye orudiia; lektsii po kursu "Teoriia i proektirovanie orudii promyshlennogo rybolovstva." Kaliningrad, Kaliningradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 31 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

LEBEDEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; FRIDMAN, Abel' Mendelevich; ZHILOV,
I.I., red.; LIFEROVA, A.I., red. izd-va; KOZLENKOVA, Ye.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Collection of problems on the economics and planning of the
Soviet cooperative trade] Zadachnik po ekonomike i planirovani-
iu sovetskoi kooperativnoi torgovli. Moskva, Izd-vo Tsentro-
soiuza, 1962. 190 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Retail trade)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1

MOISEYEV,S.S.; FRIDMAN, A.M. (Novosibirsk)

"The influence of turbulence on the transport phenomena in an ionized gas in a strong magnetic field".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1"

ACCESSION NR: AP4022654

S/0207/64/000/001/0099/0101

AUTHOR: Fridman, A. M. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Theory of stability of a nonhomogeneous plasma in a magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal priklad. mekhan. i tekhn. fiz., no. 1, 1964, 99-101

TOPIC TAGS: plasma stability, nonhomogeneous plasma, isothermal plasma, plasma diffusion, diffusion coefficient, instability increment

ABSTRACT: A nonhomogeneous isothermal plasma in a strong magnetic field ($H^2 \gg 8\pi p$, where p is the plasma pressure) is studied. As contrasted with a homogeneous plasma, the dielectric properties of a nonhomogeneous plasma may be essentially changed, even for a small space gradient. In this case, "side" oscillations appear, the phase velocities of which coincide with the drift velocities of the electrons in the magnetic field because of the density gradient. The discussion is limited to the case where $k_{\perp} r_e \ll 1$ (k_{\perp} is the wave vector of the perturbing wave perpendicular to the direction of the magnetic field and r_e is the mean free path of the electrons). The investigation is carried out for "intermediate

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4022654

frequencies"

$$(v_{Te} \ll \omega / k \ll v_{Ti}) \text{ where } v_{Te}, v_{Ti}$$

are the thermal velocities of electrons and ions. Formulas for the growth increment of instability and diffusion coefficients are derived. "The author thanks A. A. Galeev, R. Z. Sagdeev and I. O. Foreskin." Orig. art. has: 20 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15May63

DATE ACQ: 08Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, AS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4044727

S/0207/64/000/004/0115/0118

AUTHOR: Fridman, A. M. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: On the magnetohydrodynamic stability theory of nonhomogeneous ionized gas in a magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 4, 1964, 115-118

TOPIC TAGS: MHD theory, magnetic field, plasma oscillation, electric potential, plasma instability, dispersion relation

ABSTRACT: The stability of small oscillations in equilibrium two-component gas in a magnetic field was investigated. The following assumptions were made: 1) gas pressure much less than magnetic pressure, $nT \ll 1/8 H^2/\pi$; 2) the electric field irrotational and arbitrarily small oscillations about the equilibrium position; and 3) quasi-neutral gas. From equations of motion of electrons transverse to the magnetic field, equations of motion for ions and electrons along magnetic lines of force, and ion and electron mass conservation laws, the following second-order dispersion equation is obtained

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dz^2} + \frac{1}{r_{II}^2} \left[\frac{\omega_n - \omega}{\omega_n + \omega} \left(\frac{i v_e \omega - \omega^2}{k_e^2 V_{Te}^2} - 1 \right) + r_{II}^2 k_\nu^2 \right] \phi = 0,$$

Card .1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4044727

where φ - electric potential, and the electron inertia term has been retained in the electron momentum equation. The solution of this equation is given in the form

$$\omega = \omega_{n0} (1 - k_y^2 r_{I0}^2) \left(1 + k_y^2 r_{I0}^2 + i \frac{v_a + i m}{k_z^2 V_{Te}^2} (\omega_{n0} - \omega) \right)^{-1}$$

Two limiting cases are discussed: $\omega < \omega_n$ and $\omega > \omega_n$. It is shown that the larger the inequality $k_z < k_y$, the larger is the instability. For $\omega \gg k_z V_{Te}$, ω_{ne} , v_e , the instability increment γ yields $\gamma^2 = -(\omega_{n0} k_z V_{Te})^2$. Thus, the electron inertia plays a role analogous to the electrical resistivity. "The author is grateful to A. A. Galeev, S. S. Moiseyev, and R. Z. Sagdeyev for their influence in this work." Orig. art. has 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15 May 63

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF Sov: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4013326

S/0020/64/154/003/0587/0570

AUTHOR: Fridman, A. M.

TITLE: Critical magnetic field and anomalous diffusion in weakly ionized plasma

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 3, 1964, 567-570

TOPIC TAGS: critical magnetic field, weakly ionized plasma, anomalous diffusion in plasma, plasma instability

ABSTRACT: At a certain value of the magnetic field, "noises" appear which indicate instability and increased diffusion in plasma across the magnetic field. The theoretical analysis in the present paper discloses the existence of a new group of oscillations, the "antidrift" waves which permit the estimation of the magnitude of the critical magnetic field. The results are in agreement with the experimental data (R. Geller, Phys. Rev. Lett., September 15, 1962).

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4013326

The author expresses his gratitude to A. A. Galeyev and R. Z. Sagdeyev for helpful advice and fruitful discussion. Orig. art. has: 22 equations

ASSOCIATION: Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Novosibirsk State University).

SUBMITTED: 12Oct63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ZASLAVSKIY, G.M.; FRIEDMAN, A.M.

Motion of a quasi-classical particle in the parametricial potential. Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.3: 581 p83 - 1965.

(MIRA 19-1)

1. Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted
February 4, 1965.

ACC NR: AP6037072

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/005/1430/1444

AUTHOR: Mikhaylovskiy, A. B.; Fridman, A. M.

ORG: Novosibirsk State University (Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Dri't waves in a finite pressure plasma

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 5, 1966, 1430-1444

TOPIC TAGS: plasma wave, plasma instability, plasma temperature, inhomogeneous plasma

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work dealing with local "microscopic" instabilities of a finite-pressure plasma (ZhETF v. 45, 1966, 1963 and elsewhere), and the calculations are made without some of the simplifying assumptions of the earlier work. The results of a recent analysis (ZhTF v. 37, no. 6, 1967) are used to show that, in an inhomogeneous collisionless plasma at arbitrary pressure, just as in a uniform plasma, there are two wave modes which are the analogs of the magnetosonic and the Alfvén waves. When the angle between the wave vector and the magnetic field is close to 90°, the dispersion relations are determined by the inhomogeneity of the plasma and the magnetic field. At other propagation angles, the oscillations become the usual magnetosonic and Alfvén waves. It is shown that, as in a homogeneous plasma, there is no interaction between the resonant particles and the Alfvén waves in the approximation in which the ion Larmor radius is taken to be zero. However, these waves can be associated with a hydrodynamic instability if the plasma

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6037072

pressure is comparable with that of the magnetic field and if the temperature and density gradients are in opposite directions. In the case of the magnetosonic waves, an analysis of the instabilities shows that in general a finite value of the pressure exerts a stabilizing effect, although in some cases excitation of the magnetosonic waves is possible. It is also shown that certain new plasma instabilities arise when the relative temperature gradient is comparable to or greater than the density gradient and is opposite in sign. The ion temperature instability of such a plasma is discussed and it is shown that this instability disappears when the plasma pressure is greater than the magnetic pressure. From the point of view of plasma stability theory, the most interesting result concerns drift magnetosonic waves, especially those associated with the ion temperature instability in the plasma. Instabilities can also be a result of oscillations that are sensitive to magnetic drift velocity of the particles. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 51 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 30Apr66/ ORIG REF: 023/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

FRIDMAN, A. M., Engineer

"The Stability and Strength of Steel-Frame Bars." Cand Tech Sci,
Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst imeni V. V.
Kuybyshev, 21 Dec 54. (VM, 10 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR
Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556 24 Jun 55

Fridman A.M.
BRODSKIY, A.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FRIDMAN, A.M., inzhener.

Equipment for assembling and spot welding of reinforced frame
elements with multiple bar joints. Biul. stroi.tekh. 13 no.12:
10-12 D '56.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennykh
sooruzheniy.
(Electric welding) (Reinforced concrete)

SOY 125-58-3-7/15

AUTHORS: Brodskiy, A.Ya., Sokolovskiy, P.I. and Fridman, A.M.

TITLE: Spot Welding of a Reinforcement Framework with Heat Treatment of Cluster Joints Between the Electrodes of the Machine (Tochechnaya svarka armaturnykh karkasov s termicheskoy obrabotkoy uzlov mezhdu elektrodami mashiny)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticeskaya svarka, 1958, № 3, pp 50-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Thus far, reinforcement frames for concrete structures were are-welded. Experience has shown that contact spot welding is cheaper and more efficient in the production of reinforcement frames without diagonal links. However, joining three or five periodical-profile "St 5"-steel bars into cluster joints by contact spot welding entails metal hardening at the joint, caused by fast heating and subsequent fast cooling. The article gives a detailed description of experiments carried out for the purpose of eliminating this hardening. Engineer V. Yakovleva took part in the experiments. The developed technology consists in subsequent heating of the joints to a definite temperature between the electrodes of the welding machine and in slow cooling. Details of technology are given in table 3. Chemical composition of the

Card 1/2

SOV 125-58-3-7/15

Spot Welding of a Reinforcement Framework with Heat Treatment of Cluster Joints Between the Electrodes of the Machine

periodic-profile steel used for the experiments is also given. The described method has been put to practical use in the reinforcement workshop of a Chelyabinsk construction project. Automatic heat treatment between machine electrodes requires modernization of the standard welding machines and welding transformers.

There are 3 tables, 1 photo, 2 figures, 5 graphs, 2 sets of microphotos and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIISK

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1956

1. Reinforcing steel--Spot welding
2. Spot welds--Effectiveness
3. Welded joints--Heat treatment

Card 2/2

F RIDMAN, A M

BRCDISKIY, A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEVGEN'YEV, I.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk;
RIDMAN, A.M., inzh.; TSAFLIN, V.P., inzh.

Device for controlling strength of joints in welded reinforcements.
Nov. tekhn. i pered. op. v stroi. 20 no. 4:11-12 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Reinforced concrete)

FRIDMAN, A.M., inzh.

Lap welding of reinforcement bars on contact spot-welding machines.
Nov. tekhn. i pered. op. v stroi. 20 no.6:25-26 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Reinforced concrete) (Electric welding)

GUDKEVICH, L.A., inzh.; MIRENBURG, S.L., inzh.; FRIDMAN, A.M., kand.tekhn.
nauk.

Construction of open steam power plants. Elek. sta. 29 no.6:7-11
Je 158. (MIRA 11:9)
(Steam power plants)

GVOZDEV, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; DMITRIYEV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MULIN, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BALDIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRODSKIY, A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOVSKIY, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; FRIDMAN, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik. Prinimal uchastie MADATYAN, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik. KLIMOVA, G.D., red.izd-va; MAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Instructions for using hot-rolled ribbed 30KhG2S steel reinforcements in making prestressed reinforced-concrete construction elements] Uказания по применению горячекатаной арматуры периодического профилия из стали марки 30KhG2S в предварительно напряженных железобетонных конструкциях. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 21 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona (for Gvozdev, Dmitriyev, Mulin). 3. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gvozdev). 4. Laboratoriya metallicheskikh konstruktsiy TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy (for Baldin, Brodskiy, Sokolovskiy, Fridman). 5. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Baldin). 6. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva (for Madatyan).

(Prestressed concrete) (Reinforcing bars)

BRODSKIY, A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; FRIDMAN, A.M., inzh.

Arc welding of 30XG2S reinforcing steel for prestressed reinforced concrete construction elements. Bet.1 zhel.-bet.
no.6:261-266 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Steel, Structural--Welding)
(Reinforced concrete)

S/125/60/000/012/004/014
A161/A030

AUTHORS: Brodskiy, A.Ya; Fridman, A.M; Yermanok, Ye.Z; Frolov, S.A.

TITLE: Resistance Welding of 30KhG2S Reinforcement Steel for Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Structures

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, No. 12, pp. 28 - 36

TEXT: The weldability of 30XГ2С (30KhG2S) reinforcement steel in resistance welding machines has been investigated and practical recommendations are given. The standard composition of this steel (GOST 5058-57) is: 0.26 - 0.35% C; 0.6 - 0.9% Si; 1.2 - 1.6% Mn; 0.6 - 0.9% Cr; not above 0.3% Ni and Cu (each); the mechanical properties: conditional yield limit $\sigma_{y0}^0 > 60 \text{ kg/mm}^2$; ultimate strength $\sigma_a > 90 \text{ kg/cm}^2$; elongation $\delta_5 > 6\%$; bending angle 45° in cold state around a mandrel with diameter equal to 5 diameters of the tested rod. Rods used for experiments were periodical, with 14 - 28 mm diameter, produced by the Stalino and Magnitogorsk metallurgical works. Round test specimens with sharp notch in different heat affected zones, so-called ЧНИПС (TsNIPS specimens) were used with success first or all with other reinforcement steel, but had to be replaced with Menazhe (Russian transliteration) notch specimens for 30KhG2S because of its very high notch sensitivity. It proved also very sensitive to inaccuracy of connection

Card 1/4

S/125/60/000/012/004/014
A161/A030

✓

Resistance Welding of 30KhG2S Reinforcement Steel for Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Structures

angle in cross connections as well as to burns in machine grips during resistance welding. It is recommended to prevent burns by using electrodes with a wide contact surface, to raise the gripping effort, to carefully clean the surface of electrodes and rods, and to reduce the current density in these spots, which is possible by not only conducting current to the bottom electrodes but also to the upper hold-downs made from copper alloy. In view of the high sensitivity to heating time with butt welding, preheating should be carried out, (not too drastically) - e.g. continuous fusing is not permissible - for chilling in the heat-affected zone reduces strength through the formation of martensite spots (Fig. 3) which affects deformability and thus causes cracks. The formation of martensite can be prevented by heat treatment between the electrodes of resistance welding machines fitted with special automatic devices. [Abstraater's note: No details of such devices are mentioned]. The optimum welding process conditions were found in experiments in an ACИФ-75 (ASIF-75) welder with a recorder which enabled the duration and temperature of preheating, the magnitude of upsetting, the number of preheating cycles, and the total welding time to be determined. The optimum values of the following major parameters were determined. setting length 1 ^{YCT}.

Card 2/4

S/125/60/000/012/C04/014
A161/A030

Resistance Welding of 30KhG2S Reinforcement Steel for Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Structures

fusion length $l_{on.s}$, and upsetting length l_{oc} , as well as the transformer stage. The optimum process was determined by the shape of the curves of breaking load, bending angle and impact strength in butt joints. For medium-diameter reinforcement rods the $\frac{l_{ycr}}{d}$, $\frac{l_{on.s}}{d}$ and $\frac{l_{oc}}{d}$ values must be 2.8; 0.7 and 0.35 respectively. Butt $\frac{l_{ycr}}{d}$ joints in 20 and 28 mm diameter rods were so welded in ASIF-75 and MCP-100 (MSR-100) welders. In spot welding of cross joints the weldability of 30KhG2S steel was much lower than of Cr.5 (St.5), and the highest possible mechanical strength was obtained with about 2 sec. holding (St.5 requires three times as much holding). With St.5 rods, spot welded connections can be obtained with mechanical strength not below the strength of the base metal, regardless of the transformer stage, but in 30KhG2S spot welds the strength can drop drastically and be very uneven. The cause is the presence of martensite and heterogeneous structure. The properties of cross joints can apparently be improved by heat treatment in the welding machine (between electrodes) (Ref. 3) (A. Ya. Brodskiy, P.I. Sokolovskiy, A.M. Fridman, "Avtomaticheskaya svarka", No. 3, 1958). Conclusions: 1) Resistance welding with 30KhG2S reinforcement steel is more difficult than with other Soviet reinforcement steel grades, but butt joints

Card 3/4

S/125/60/000/012/004/014
A161/A030

Resistance Welding of 30KhG2S Reinforcement Steel for Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Structures

are possible with ultimate strength not below the standard minimum for this steel.
2) Smooth Cr.3 (St.3) steel rods can be joined with 30KhG2S rods by spot welding into cross joints without weakening the rods. Cross joints of 30KhG2S with 30KhG2S have not more than 86% of initial metal strength before welding. 3) Brittleness is the drawback of all joints in 30KhG2S steel rods made by resistance welding, but it may be eliminated by heat treatment between electrodes. There are 6 figures and 3 Soviet references.



ASSOCIATIONS: TsNII stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy ASiA SSSR (TsNII of Construction Frameworks AS and A USSR). A.Ya. Prodektiv and A.M. Fridman; NII zhelezobeton pri Mosgorispolkome (Scientific Research Institute for Reinforced Concrete at Moscow City Executive Committee), Ye.Z. Yer manov; MVTU imeni Baumana (MVTU imeni Bauman), S.A. Uralov

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1960

Card 4/4

S/097/61/000/001/004/004
A053/A029

AUTHORS: Brodskiy, A.Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Senior Scientific Coworker, Fridman, A.M., Junior Scientific Coworker

TITLE: Reply to an Article by A.A. Ulesov and V.Ya. Dul'kin on the Mis-representation of Electric Arc Bath Welding

PERIODICAL: Beton i zhelezobeton, 1961, No. 1, pp. 28-30

TEXT: A.A. Ulesov and V.Ya. Dul'kin have raised two questions in their article - one concerning the effectiveness of bath welding in general with regard to butt joints of reinforcement rods - and the other on butt welding of reinforcement joints in reference to steel of 30ХГ2С(30KhG2S) grade. Ulesov and Dul'kin try to solve the question rationally by applying the characteristics of bath welding of brand Cm.3 (St.3) and Cm.5 (St.5) steel to 30KhG2S steel which is a mistake. The experience of Ulesov and Dul'kin are based on the production of monolithic reinforced (but not prestressed) concrete constructions, dealing with field welding of 80-90 mm rods made from

Card 1/3

S/097/61/000/001/004/004
A053/A029

Reply to an Article by A.A. Ulesov and V.Ya. Dul'kin on the Misrepresentation of Electric Arc Bath Welding

Cm.4 (St.4) and *Cm .5* (St.5) carbon steel, which belong to the easily weldable grades. On the other hand there exist steel grades, as shown in the table issued by Mashgiz in 1951, which are only weldable if thermically treated before or after the welding process. Such are the steels of *30ХГС* (30KhGS) and *35ХГС* (35KhGS) grade. Since thermic treatment is not applicable on the site, the utilization of such high-grade low-alloy steel for welding purposes in concrete reinforcement is prohibitive. In commenting on the statements and proposals of Ulesov and Dul'kin the authors of this article explain the reasons, why bath welding of the butt joints of reinforcement rods is not to be recommended in reinforced concrete structures and arrive at the following conclusions: 1) Steel of 30 KhG2S grade from which high-grade rods for prestressed reinforced concrete structural elements are made, having a diameter of 10-32 mm belong according to ГОСТ 5058-57 (GOST 5058-57) to the number of difficult weldable steels. 2) The butt welding of the joints of such rods can only be executed in plants, while resistance butt welding appears to be the most progressive method of welding. 3) In the ab-

Card 2/3

S/097/61/000/001/004/004
A053/A029

Reply to an Article by A.A. Ulesov and V.Ya. Dul'kin on the Misrepresentation
of Electric Arc Bath Welding

sence of resistance butt welding machines, reliable butt joints of rods from 30KhG2S steel can be obtained from arc welding by the application of round bars, in accordance with the technology contained in the "Directives", 4) Bath welding of butt joints of rods from 30KhG2S steel does not ensure sufficient strength and should therefore not be applied. 5) The utilization of covers in butt welding of joints of rods from 30 KhG2S steel is permissible only if there are no other more progressive methods of welding available. In this connection TsNIISK has developed and introduced a certain number of methods of mechanized welding of rods made from steel of St.3, St.5, 25Г2С(25G2S), 35ГС(35GS), 18Г2С(18G2S) grades etc (electroslag hand welding and multi-electrode bath welding methods), TsNIISK is constantly engaged in investigating and developing more progressive and more perfect means (semi-automatic and automatic electroslag welding) for the general welding method, as worked out by the Institut elekrosvarki im.Patona (Electrowelding Institute im.Paton). There is 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

✓

Card 3/3

UL'ISOV, A.A., elektrsovarkachik, svazhdy Tveroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; DUL'KIN, V.Y.; BLODSKIY, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, starskiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KIDMAN, A.I., vladchiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KAR'ONOVA, V.".; KAITASHOV, K.P.

Welding the 30KGS2S reinforcing steel. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.1:25-
31 Ja '61. (TIA 14:2)

1. Kuybyshevsgidrostroy (Ulesov). 2. Starskiy inzh. otdela issledovaniya i kontrolya Kuybyshevsgidrostroya (for Dul'kin). 3. Director TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy (for Karonova). 4. Director Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta v tona i zhelezobetonu (for Kartashov).
(..reinforcing bar--Welding)

BRODSKIY, A.Ya.; FRIDMAN, A.M.; MULIN, N.M.; LEYKIN, I.M.; ROZHCHINA, A.A.

Low-alloy ribbed reinforcing steel with large diameters (40 to 90 mm.).
Bet. i zhel.-bet. 8 no.7:303-306 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Brodskiy, Fridman).
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mulin).
3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Leykin, Roshchina).
(Concrete reinforcement—Testing)

FRIDMAN, A.M., inzh.

Submerged arc butt welding of multiple-row reinforcements for
reinforced concrete constructions. Svar.proizv. no.7:16-18 J1
'62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'-
nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Concret reinforcement-Welding)

SAVCHENKOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TRUBILKO, V.I., inzh.; BRODSKIY, A.Ya.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; FRIDMAN, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Weldability of St. 5ps capped reinforcement steel. Prom.stroi.
no.10:51-53 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (for
Savchenkov, Trubilko). 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva
i arkhitektury SSSR (for Brodskiy, Fridman).
(Concrete reinforcement—Welding)

BRODSKIY, A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; FRIDMAN, A.M., inzh.;
ZUBKOVA, M.S., red.; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Investigating the welding of reinforcements for reinforced-concrete structures; welding of 35GS reinforcement steel]
Issledovaniia svarki armatury zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii;
svarka armaturnoi stali marki 35GS. Moskva, Gosstroizdat,
1963. 85 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Concrete reinforcement) (Electric welding)

FRIDMAN, A.M. (Moskva)

Computing the stability of columns in frames. Stroi.mekh.i
rasch.skor. 5 no.2:28-31 '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Structural frames) (Stability)

BRODSKIY, A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; FRIDMAN, A.M., inzh.

Weldability of grades St.5 and 35GS steel strengthened by cold
drawing. Bet.i zhel.-bet. 9 no.5:210-215 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Concrete reinforcement-Welding)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1

FRIDMAN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva)

Elastoplastic calculations for the stability of frame systems
using differentiation. Issl. po teor. soorush. no.12:123-139
'63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Structural frames) (Stability)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1"

ESSEL', Aleksandr Yefimovich; FRIDMAN, A.M., red.

[Indirect hemagglutination reaction] Reaktsiya nepriamoi
gemaggliutinatsii. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 50 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

BUTYRINA, Galina Yakovlevna; FRIDMAN, A.M., red.

[Exercise therapy in burns] Lechebnaia fizkul'tura pri
ozhogakh. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 57 p.
(MJRA 18:4)

MARSHAK, Moisey Yefimovich; FRIDMAN, A.M. red.

[Physiological bases of hardening the human organism]
Fiziologicheskie osnovy zakalivaniia organizma cheloveka. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 148 p. (MIRA 18:9)

VINOGRADOV, Aleksey Viktorovich; FRIDMAN, A.M., red.

[Acute circulatory insufficiency in myocardial infarct]
Ostraia nedostatochnost' krovoobrashcheniya pri infarkte
miokarda. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 188 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

PORNOY , A.S.; FRIDMAN, A.M., red.

[Surgical treatment of adenoma of the prostate gland]
Khirurgicheskoe lechenie adenomy predstatel'noi zhelez.
Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 198 p. (MIKA 18:12)

MOLCHANOV, Nikolay Semenovich; KLIMOV, S.P., red.; FRIDMAN, A.M.,
red.

[Acute pneumonias] Ostrye pnevmonii. Leningrad, Meditsina,
1965. 206 p. (MIRA 18:6)

MIL'MAN, Leonid Yakovlevich; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, V.I., red.; FRIKMAN,
A.M., red.

[Impotence; etiology, prevention and treatment] Impotentsiya;
etiologiya, profilaktika i lechenie. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 222 p. (MIRA 18:3)

LEVIN, Veniamin Moiseyevich; RUTENBURG, Emma Samuilovna; FRIDMAN,
A.M., red.

[Doctor's examination of adolescents for work] Vrachebnaia
professional'naia konsul'tatsiia podrostkov. Leningrad,
Meditina, 1965. 235 p. (MIRA 18:2)

BLAGOVESHCHENSKAYA, Nataliya Sergeevna; FRIK N, A.M., red.

[Otoneurological symptomatology in the clinical aspects of cerebral tumors] Otoneurologicheskaya simptomatika v klinike opukholei golovnogo mozga. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 254 p.

(MIRA 18:9)

DENISENKO, Petr Prokof'yevich; FRIDMAN, A.M., red.

[Central cholinolytics; their pharmacology and clinical
use] TSentral'nye kholinolitiki; farmakologiya i klini-
cheskoe primenenie. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 279 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

POROV, Vitaliy Illich; MILIK, Vladimir Ivannovich (IMPERV)
N.S., red.; FRISMAN, A.M., red.

[Restorative surgery on the esophagus] Vosstanovitel'naya
naia khirurgiya gullety, Leningrad, Meditsina, 1975.
310 p. (MIRA 17.3)

BRODSKIY, A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; FRIDMAN, A.M., inzh.

Resistance welding of hardened reinforcement rods made of
carbon steel. Svar. proizv. no.3:5-8 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'stykh
konstruktsiy.

PHASE I FOOD EXPLOITATION

Wolnogospodarczy metalurgiczny związek. Oficjalny tsakonielskiy informator.
Tsakonielskiy elektrownia gazowa i gazu, 1 silnikiem turbini i 1 oświetleniu kompresorów (Investigations of the Company's of Steam and Gas Turbines and Air-Flow Compressors) "Rocznik", Warszawa, 1950, 488 p. (Series: "Rocznik Sztuki Energetycznej" - "Rocznik Energetyczny", 1950, cz. 2, strona 1).

**E.I.T., A.S.T., M.I.T., B.M.E., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Eds. of
Publications "Teploenergetika," "Vestn. Teploenergetiki," and "M.Z. Sistemostroy." Tech.
Supt., C.V. Gospromteploenergetika; Head, Dept. for Literature on the Design
and Construction of Nuclear Power Stations (Moscow); Ph.D. (Physics
and Mathematics), Moscow Univ.; Prof. (Physics), A.S.T., M.I.T., B.M.E., Can-
didate of Technical Sciences; M.M. Korob'ev, Engineer; V.K. Nekhoroshev,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; and I.N. Smirnov, Engineer.**

CONTENTS: The collection contains 1) Reports which present the results and methods of investigations of the working process and the station equipment as of the operation of turbine and auxiliary power plant components. Also described are test methods, devices, instruments. The third part of the collection deals with the construction of turbine and compressor components. The following members of the aerodynamic, compressor, steam and turbine laboratories took part in the work: D. M. Rebstchko, V. I. Slobodcikov, V. A. Tsvetkov, the technicians N. M. Klyushnikov, V. I. Kostylev, N. G. Agorin, and instructors N. M. Rukiyev and V. I. Slobodcikov. The second part of the collection consists of reports which illustrate the part of the work of the laboratory (central laboratory of the design office for Steam and Gas Turbines or the Zelenograd Metal Plant) concerned with the study of vibrations of turbines and their components, particularly the blades. The following members of the vibration laboratory participated in this work: Engineers D. M. Kovaleva, G. M. Lyudina, and V. I. Melent'ev, technicians and workers A. M. Krasnoshchekov, V. I. Slobodcikov, N. G. Agorin, and V. A. Klyushnikov. The third part

In conclusion, a discussion and presentation were made on the influence of stress and the deformations of simple components. This work was performed by the three-component laboratory. Personnel also presented some of the basic work of M. Korn's workers. Engineers, Drs. Durmer and J. Wilson, technicians and workers S.P. Schreiber and G. Schulzinger. The last article contains articles dealing with instruments, apparatus, and test set-ups. At the end of the collection a theory for predicting rotating parts... operational conditions and applications are presented. Personnel also presented their opinions on the work of the laboratory. R.N. Polozov and G.I. Tarasova, the leading innovators V.L. Kuznetsov, L.I. Smirnov, N.V. Ponomareva. References are to 22 publications and 52 of the 43 articles.

Investigations of the Components (cont.) SOV/NO17

EDWARD J. D'ONOFRIO, Engineer; J. S. SZKIN, Engineer; and A. L. FIDMAN, Engineer, Divisions of the NRC for the Operational Controlling, Protection of Steam and Gas Turbines.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1

BLOKH, V.A., inzh.; SYRKIN, V.S., inzh.; FRIDMAN, A.N., inzh.

The IMZ instruments for operational control and protection of steam
and gas turbines. [Trudy] IMZ no.6:399-407 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Electric instruments)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1"

L 5297-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM
ACC NR: AP5025033

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0083/0083

AUTHORS: Verkhorubov, B. A.; Fridman, A. N.; Olerinskiy, B. I.; Monakhova, Ye,
V. S.; Chaplin, Yu. V.; Petrova, L. V.; Vavilova, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining polyolefin. 7 Class 39, No. 173945 47
B

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: polyolefin, monomer, organometallic, catalyst

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polyolefin by high-pressure circulation of gaseous monomer through a polymerizer filled with a solvent and an active complex, and containing an organometallic catalyst. To prevent polyolefin, formed in the early stage of the reaction, from sticking to the walls of the polymerizer, the latter is first filled with pure solvent. The active complex is then added to the solvent.

SUB CODE: MT, GC/ SUBM DATE: 23Jan63/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1

PC

UDC: 678.742

0201 0522-

L 13288-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) RM

ACC NR: AP6000321

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0010/0010

INVENTOR: Belotelov, N. A.; Verkhovtsov, B. A.; Kal'nov, V. G.; Kryuchkov, A. D.; Litvin, A. P.; Mel'nichenko, V. Z.; Morozov, G. N.; Olerinskii, B. I.; Klebanova, I. S.; Solnyshkin, L. M.; Fridman, A. N.; Shilov, L. A.; Shchutskii, S. V.; Yanovskii, E. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for automatic control of an installation for polymerizing gaseous olefins. Class 12, No. 175923 [announced by the Leningrad Affiliate of the All Union Scientific Research and Design Institute for Chemical Machine Building (Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i konstruktorskogo instituta khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 10

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, olefin, chemical engineering, automatic control equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for automatic control of an

Card 1/3

UDC: 66.05-5 : 66.095.26 : 678.742.2

L 13288-66

ACC NR: AP6000321

installation for polymerizing gaseous olefins, e.g. in production of low pressure polyethylene. The unit consists of two temperature controllers connected to a flow regulator for the product reactor, and a pressure regulator connected to the controller for the coolant. For increased productivity and optimization of the process, one temperature controller is connected through a speed reducer to the pressure controller which is connected through a second speed reducer to the flow regulator for the product reactor. The other temperature controller is connected to the flow regulator for the coolant.

Card 2/3

L 13288-66

ACC NR: AP6000321

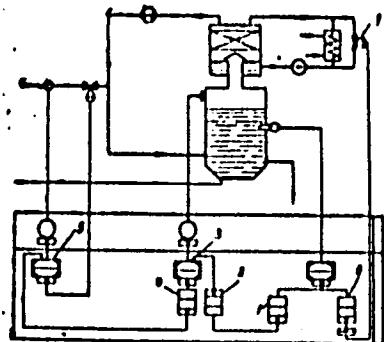
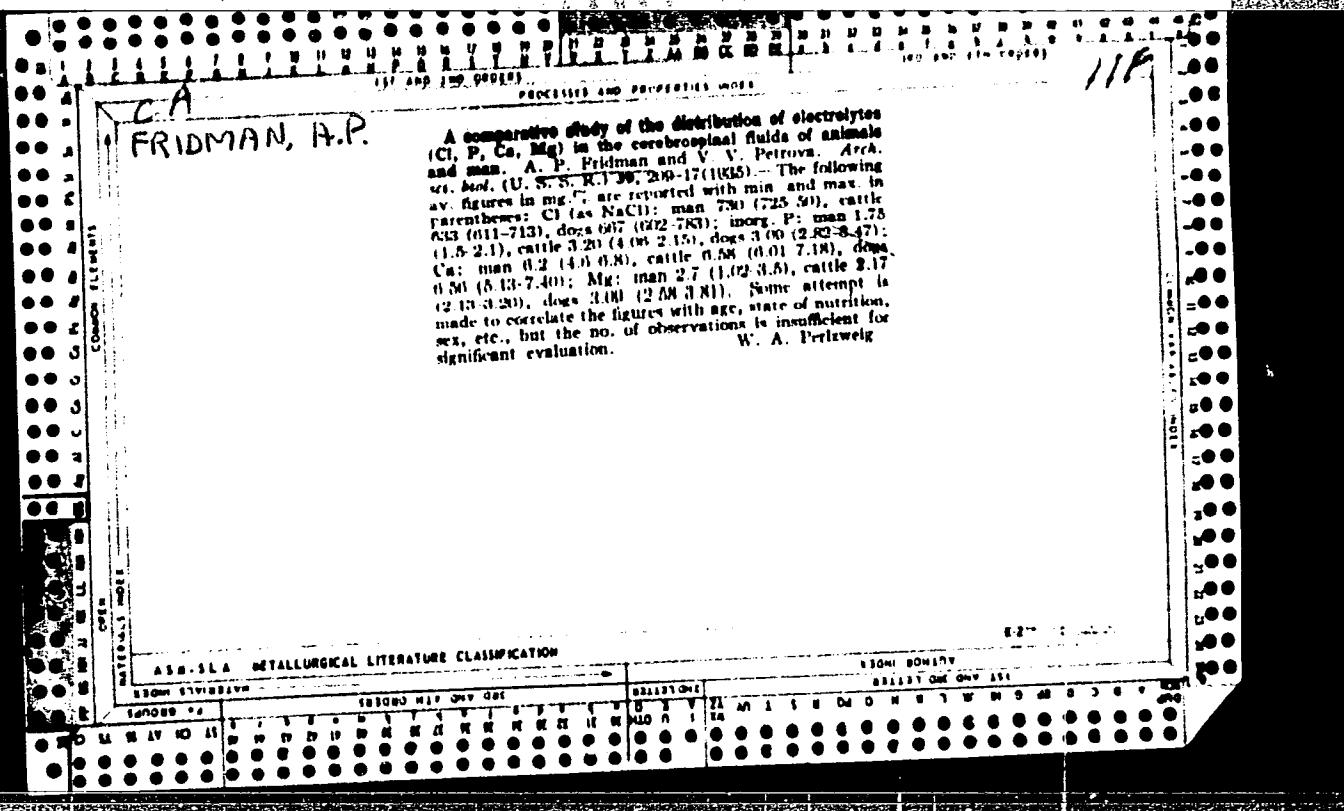
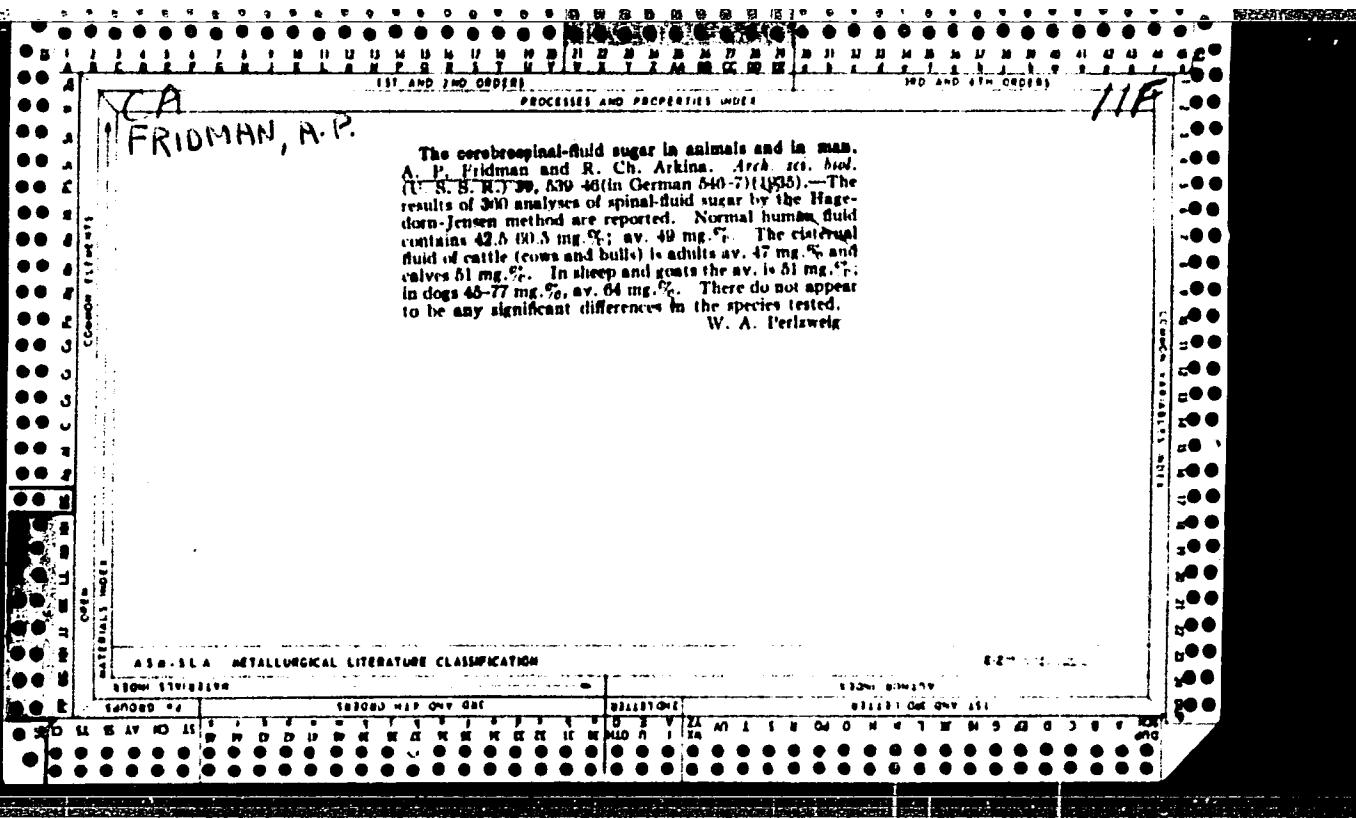


Fig. 1. 1 - first temperature controller; 2 - first speed reducer;
3 - pressure regulator; 4 - second speed reducer; 5 - flow regulator
for the product; 6 - second temperature controller; 7 - flow regulator
for the coolant.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/

Cord 3/3





FRIDMAN, A. P.

CH

PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES

The cerebrospinal-fluid sugar content in rabbits. A. P. Fridman and R. Kh. Arkina. *Arch. vi. bid. (U.S.S.R.)* No. 1, 113-16 (in English 116) (1930); cf. C. A. 30, 71869. —On the basis of analyses of 175 samples of ventricular spinal fluid obtained without anesthesia from 50 rabbits of 5 different species the following results are given: The sugar content varies between 45 and 79 mg. %. The amplitude of fluctuation showed little dependence upon the age or the species of rabbit studied. In comparison with the other animals studied (C. A. 30, 71869) rabbits and dogs show a wider amplitude of fluctuation, pointing to a greater permeability of the hematocephalic barrier than in animals occupying a higher place in the phylogenetic scale. W. A. Perlzweig

11F

ASA-SEA METACATALOGUE LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FRIDMAN, A.P.

CH

11f

The comparative determination of vitamin C and glutathione in the cerebrospinal fluid. A. P. Friedman. Arch. sci. biol. (U. S. S. R.) 40, No. 1, 117-120 (in English 120) (1960).—The spinal fluid of man and animals does not contain glutathione. The vitamin C content of dogs, rabbits, cattle, sheep and horses varied between 0.26 and 0.48 mg. % regardless of species. In 15 human cases of diseases of the central nervous system the range was 0.21-0.42 mg. %, disturbances in the metabolism of the brain being assoc. with the lower figures. W. A. Perlweig

ERIDMAN, A.P.

The permeability of the cerebrospinal barrier to sugar and lactic acid. A. P. Friedman and R. Kh. Arkava. *Zh. fiz. kh. i fiz. kh. SSTRM*, No. 1, 129-137 (In English, 137) (1968). The coefficient of permeability of the cerebrospinal barrier to sugar is practically constant in dogs, horses, cows and rabbits, varying within the limits 1.0 to 1.81. The quantity of lactic acid (I) in the cerebrospinal fluid is not constant and is independent of its content in the blood. Conclusion: I is most probably located in the brain. S. A. Karjala.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000513720002-1"

FRIDMAN, A.P.

Chemical method for vitamin C determination in the cerebral fluid - A. P. Fridman. *Zh. Prakt. S. S. R.* 1939, No. 1, 9-11. Into a 50 cc. Erlenmeyer flask is introduced 7 vol. of distilled water, 1 vol. of cerebral fluid, 1 vol. of 10% NaNO₂ 2H₂O soln. and 1 vol. of 1% Na₂SO₃. After the mix is shaken and filtered, the clear filtrate is titrated with Fridmans' reagent (2,6-dichlorophenol-indophenol) until a light pink color is obtained. The end point must be carefully watched. Two methods for the prep of Fridmans' reagent and the calcn method are given. The amts of vitamin C found in different fluids are: rabbit 2.3 mg %, dog 3.6 mg %, horse 2.4 mg %, cow 3.3 mg %, human 0.5-2.5 mg %.

W. R. Henn

ASB-1A - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FRIDMAN, A.P.

Biological and chemical methods for the determination
of vitamin C in [cerebrospinal] fluid. A. P. Fridman, L.
Yu. Kriyanovskaya and P. Ch. Arkina. *Bull. Acad. med.
expd. U.S.S.R.* 7, № 7 (1959) (in German). There is
close agreement between the chem. and biol. methods.
S. A. Karjala